The Chairman, in pursuance of the 8th Resolution, nounced the following gentlemen as members of the

...

ohn L. Marye, John Coalter, George Cox, Anthony Arthur A. Morson, George T. Jesse, George John S. Caldwell, Heavy Taylor, B. R. Wellford, Buck, Arthur A. Win. Redd. William Jackson, James Will ams, William Warren, Richard I Wolker, Turner H. Ramey, Robert C. Bruce Const. C. Bruce, Robert B. Scaple, Alexander K. Phillips and

MESTING IN CAMPAELL. At a meeting of a portion of the cit zens of Campbell County, held pursuant to notice, at the Court-house of said county, on Monday the 14th of September, (that being court day.) for the purpose of expressing their opinions of, and adopting some resolutions with regard to the proceedings of the Northern Abolitionists, Samuel Pannill, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Robert W.

Withers appointed Secretary.

The Chair then proceeded to appoint a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, which consisted of the following gentlemen: Capt. Adam Clement, Richard Perkins, Esq., Col. Zaccheus E. Cheathain, William Daniel, Jr., Esq., Drs. Wm. L. Lambethand Robert W. Withers, and Henry B. Ely, Esq.—who, after retiring a short time, returned, and proposed to the meeting, that, as it was too late to draft resolutions that night, and not wishing to adjourn the meeting without acting on the subject, and concurring in the sentiments set forth in the Preamble and Resolutions of the people of Richmond, the same should be adopted by this meeting, subject to such alterations as would adapt them to this portion of

The following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:
PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

In common with a very respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, we deeply lament that stern necessity, and a regard for our just and constitutional rights, and the pence and harmony of our country, have required of us some public expression of our opinions, and some decisive action on this momentous and delicate subject. No considerations short of these could have induced us, in our primary character, to bring into notice the measures which some associations to the North have adopted, the direct effects of which are, the destruction of our excellent form of government; to overwhelm this fair country with a civil and servile war, and to cover these prosperous States with a gloom and desolation that neither patriotism nor wisdom can remove or repair. We approach, then, this delicate subject, with every conviction of the temperance and forbearance with which it should be treated, and with the fixed design of doing and

sion shall demand. It is no longer to be disguised, (and we make the acknowledgment with astonishment, regret and indignation,) that systematic and persevering efforts have for some time been making in the Northern States, to produce a direct interference with the Slave property of the

saying nothing, but that which the exigency of the occa-

So long, however, as these efforts were confined to the proceedings of a few unprincipled and reckless fanatics, sustained by some misguided, yet well-designing Philan-thropists, we were willing to rely solely on the liberal, intelligent and temperate of our fellow-citizens of the North, to restrain and destroy these irregular, unkind and disorganizing movements. No good or reflecting in n us desired to add any thing to the excitement which the past feeble and vicious measures of the North-ern Abolitionists were so well calculated to produce, and none of us could reconcile it to our duty, to ourselves or to our beloved country, to do any act that might in the least degree alienate, or tend to alienate, one portion of our common country from the other.-Actuated by these sentitiments, we in Virginia, with all the other Southern States, have foreborne noticing the associations in question; no doubting but that their further increase and dangerous tendencies would be controlled, either by the public sentiment of the Northern people, or by the legislation of the States in which they were formed. Recent developments have, however, shewn to our satisfaction, that to remain longer passive, or to neglect to warn the people of the non-slave-holding States against the irre-paratio mischiefs this intermeddling of some of their people with this subject, may produce to us all, would be as wanting in frankness on our part, as it would be unjust towards them. Conceding it to be true, (and we have no disposition to bring into Union which binds them together as one happy people, doubt its perfect truth.) that a very large majority of the entire population of the non-slave-holding States condemn all interference with the subject of slavery, either by legislation on the part of Congress, or in any other er, yet it cannot be denied that the Abolitionists have formed and organized numerous societies in those States-have raised large sums of money to disseminate throughout the nation, their disorganizing, seditious and incendiary doctrines—that they have established presses, and are printing and even now distributing in our own and the Southern States the most dangerous and inflainmatory publications, for the undisguised purpose of producing by fraud or by force the immediate emancipation

Numerically small, as this band of desperadoes now is, chief. They are beyond the reach of our laws, and with impunity throw, or attempt to throw, among us, materials which are designed and well calculated to lead to insurrection, plunder and murder. With such men we cannot stop to reason, or to remonstrate; but to those of our Northern fellow-citizens who wisely and virtuously reprobate all of these attempted outrages on the South we may safely appeal in the existing emergency, that they do, by strong, yet lawful, by mild, yet constitutional means, terminate and remove all our just causes of

Were these States separate and independent nations, and such associations were tolerated by the existing governments of them, it has ever been held among all civilized nations, that the one whose peace and repose might be threatened by such means, has an unquestioned right to demand their removal. If this be true, between foreign States, how much stronger is our claim for a like remedy upon those who belong to and constitute, and as we fervently hope will ever continue to constitute, a part of the same nation, bound together by every tie of interest and affection. If the power and force of public opinion be not strong enough in the non-slave-holding States to put down these mad disorganizers, then we of the South have every fair and reasonable claim on these States, to attain this end by the passage of effectual and constitutional laws. We cannot doubt that so just an appeal will be promptly acquiesced in; nor will we antiappeal will be promptly acquiesced in; nor will we anti-cipate or attempt to depict the consequences which might ensue from a failure or a refusal to yield such acquirscence. It is entirely in the power of the South, by a change of policy, greatly to annoy the Northern States; for, were we to pass laws to remove all free negroes, as disturbers of the peace, from our borders, and to send them to be let loose on our sister States to the North and the East of us, we might not infringe any of their laws, but we should be justly charged with the want of courte-sy, liberality, and friendship.—But we adopt no measure to embarrass those States, which are more fortunate in

the exemption from a large colored population. It is just, however, to our brethren of the North, solemnly to warn them, that our right of property in our slaves is guaranteed by the Constitution, and to remind them how sacredly they have in all time past regarded this right; that the least attempt to impair the value of this guarantee, by endeavoring to procure the abolition of slavery by Congress in either of the States, or in any of the Territories or District, where slavery now exists. or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State into another, we shall hold to be a wanton violation of the compact between the States, and destructive of the whole frame of the Government.

We cannot permit this proposition to be discussed; the converse of it is so startling and glaringly iniquitous, that the Southern People cannot tolerate its argument. The continuance of slavery, its wisdom, justice or expediency, are questions for ourselves, and ourselves only; and the days of this Republic will have been numred on that, when we shall have conceded to any others than our own people the discussion of these questions .-We admonish, then, our Northern fellow-citizens, that, as they value the blessings bestowed by our Constitution, and the continuance of the Union; as they estimate the peace of our Country; as they would guard against civil commotion, war, and bloodshed, to make all within their borders, and under the influence of their laws, desist from their mad and wicked schemes-wicked, essentially wicked and mischievous, as well towards the black man, as towards the white, and equally destructive to the happiness of the one and the improvement of the other. Nothing so strongly can demonstrate this truth, as the recent deplorable occurrences in our sister State, Mississippi, where the machinations of a few, very few banditi, have thrown the whole community into commo-tion, and brought on the heads of the white and black offenders the summary vengeance of a wronged and ening the necessary measures to arrest the coming evil, we have exhibited, practically, its tendency and result. The aspirations of every humane man and patriot should sureby be, that the time may be far, very far removed, when like scenes shall be witnessed through our Southern country; and yet, as certainly as we are here assembled, will they be, if the rash and wicked attempts of the abolicionists are not promptly repressed. The experience of all time past has shown, however, that the surest and safest means for providing against such dangers as now threaten our domestic peace, are, a reliance on our own energies and preparations, and not to repose too much on the sense of justice of those, who, from various causes, cannot so well perceive or guard against the impending wrong. While we therefore appeal, with entire confidence, to the justice of our Northern brethren, we should not neglect to adopt all efficient measures within our own territory, to provide against any mischief and to arrest the career of these lawless intruders. Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence should be organized throughout the State, and our fellow-citizens should be invited without delay to hold meetings in their respective towns and corporations for this purpose.—The Police should be required to exert its utmost vigilance, to detect and bring to punishment, all offenders against our laws, and each citizen should stand pledged to give the most prompt information of their slightest infraction. To our own Legislature, we should apply for further legislation and ac-tion Our laws should be strengthened; and as the guardians of our rights, our peace and our happiness, the General Assembly should call on our Sister States, to

remedy, by all means practicable, our just complaints

against any of their citizens .- Guided by these views | and sentiments, your committee submit, for the adoption of the meeting, the following resolutions:—
1st. Resolved, That we shall hold any attempt to im-

pair the rights of property in our slaves, as guaranteed by the Constitution, by the abolition of slavery by Congress in any of the States, or any of the Territories, or District, where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State to another, as a wanton violation of our political compact, and destructive of the whole frame of our Government .-2d. Resolved, That we have a just claim on all the non-

slave-holding States for the enactment of suitable and efficient laws, to repress and put down by adequate penalties, all incendiary or seditious associations, whose avoxed purpose is to disturb our peace, and to excite insurrection among our slaves; and we confidently rely on the wisdom and firmness of the General Assembly by a proper appeal to these States to procure the passage of such laws.

3d. Resolved, That it is necessary the existing laws of this Commonwealth, for the suppression of the printing and circulating Incendiary publications, to give them

more efficiency, should be amended. 4th. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Magistrates of the county to use unceasing vigilance in the letection of funatical emissaries, and in the suppression

of their nefarious schemes.

5th. Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to use all lawful means o protect the interests of this county from the designs of nese fanatics and abolitionists, who, under the garb of humanity, hypocritically assumed, would deluge our

6th. Resolved. That we hold in great respect, and entertain a cordial and fraternal regard for the great body of our Northern and Eastern Brethren; that we do confidently believe the indignant sentiments we have expressed towards the class of deluded fanatics, who are he advocates of immediate emancipation, will be reciprocated by the great mass of enlightened citizens of the

non-slave-holding States. 7th. Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the entiments expressed, and the course advised, by the ostmaster General, in relation to this subject, in his letter to Sunl. L. Gouverneur, Esq., of New York. Sth. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian and Lynchburg Democrat, with a request that they will publish them in their respective papers.

The Chair then proceeded, in pursuance of the fifth resolution, to the appointment of a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of the following gentlemen: Jno. Brad-Ley, A. S. Henry, Thos. Cocke, jr., Wm. Canada, Jas. F. Cailaway, John S. Payne, Baylor Walker, Lewis D. Poindexter, M. B. Nowlin, Washington Hunter, Daniel Stratton, Raleigh Chilton, Thomas Harvey, Douglass B. Hancock, William Arrington, Thomas Rosser, John H. Plunkett, John B. Callell, William W. Matthews, James Russell, Henry Alexander, Peregrine Echols Saml. Nowlin, P. Patrick, Saml. Smithson, Saml. M. Scott, E. Horner, German Gordon, Dr. Win, L. Lambeth, Philip Payne, Jr., Bolling Clark, Jas. G. Dearing, Charles Anthony, Win. H. Horton, Jno. H. Fuqua, Wm. Organ, David Herndon, Burwell Lee, and Dr. Gilliam.

The inceting then adjourned. SAML. PANNILL, Chairman R. W. WITHERS, Secretory.

MERIDEN MEETING-CONNECTICUT. At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Meriden, convened on the 7th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of publicly expressing their views in relation to the unjustifiable course pursued by the Anti-Slavery Societies: It was thought advisable that the Selectmen of the town be requested to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the town generally; a committee was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions to be subitted for consideration at said meeting; and in compliance with these arrangements, a meeting was held in the Baptist meeting house, on the 14th inst.-The meeting was numerously attended, and opened by calling James S. Brooks to the Chair, and appointing E. C. Birdsey Secretary; and the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by a large inajority, all present voting in favor except a few immediate abolitionists.

Whereas, it becomes the duty of the citizens of these United States, to defeat by timely, judicious, and praceable measures, every attempt to weaken that bond of and prevent the seeds of discord a al hatted fr sowed broadcast, and taking deep root in our highly favored land, and as we have good reason to fear and believe, that a portion of our fellow-citizens who style themselves immediate abolitionists, and professedly acting without any regard to expediency or of the conseuences that may result from their conduct, are sowing the seeds of discord by unjustly interfering with the constitutional rights of the slave-holding States, thereby creating suspicion and jealousy at the South, unfavorable to the North, thereby bringing reproach and occasioning hard feelings where only good faith and friendship

should exist: therefore Resolved, That all rights and privileges guaranteed to the several States, and the citizens thereof by the Conthey possess pecuniary resources, energy of character, stitution, are, and shall be by us held sacred and inviorecklessness of purpose, sufficient to do much mis- lable, and we will not give countenance nor support to or do in any mar any measures that ma upon the rights and privileges thus guaranteed

Resolved, That we view the Constitution of the United States as the only safeguard to our present unparalleled prosperity and happiness, being the national compact entered into by these sovereign States, with all their delicate interests, the adoption of which required a patriotic spirit of inutual concession, and as good citizens we will ever respect and maintain it.

Resolved, That the principles and measures of the American anti-slavery society and its auxiliaries, are at war with the best interests of our country, and a fraud upon the ignorance, and an outrage upon the intelligence and humanity of the community, and deserving

the strongest public reprobation. Resolved, That we view the present measures of that class of our fellow-citizens who call themselves abolitionists, as being unjust, because they are interfering with Constitutional rights; as seditious, on account of their tendency to array one portion of our countrymen against the other; unconstitutional, because calculated to promote domestic violence; unpatriotic, because every American citizen is bound to promote the general welfare: unchristian, because every christian is bound, as far as in him lies, to live peaceably with all men; insincere, because they have sufficient evidence to convince

ir bonest men they will abandon them. Resolved. That we hold in contempt any interference by foreign emissaries with the internal concerns of any portion of our country, and especially do we view with abhorrence, any attempt on their part to disseminate in any manner, doctrines upon the subject of slavery, which if recognized, generally, will assuredly result in the perpetuity of slavery, the dissolution of our happy Union, and (with a most moral certainty) an immense sacrifice

of lives and property. Resolved. That whatever may be our opinion of slavery in the abstract, we hold that it is a subject which it is he duty of every well wisher of the Union in the nonslave-holding States scrupulously to avoid meddling with; that it concerns our Southern brethren alone, and that all interference with the domestic policy of the South, is in direct violation of the Constitution, and deserves the severest censure of every well-wisher of the Union and the rights of the States, and should, if necessary, be put down by the strong arm of the law.

Resolved, That we believe that part of our fellow-citizens, who have the lead and direction of the abolition society to be designing disunionists aiming to get a high seat among the spoils after the destruction of our Union, and their blind followers and supporters to have a zeal, but not according to knowledge.

Resolved, That should we ever become teachers of that excellent sentiment. Every man should mind his own business, we would place in the first class of our pupils, our anti-slavery fanatics, and instruct them under similar rules and regulations to those adopted by our forefathers towards the tories in the revolutionary war, so far only as said course should be consistent with the supreme law

Resolved, That the foregoing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be printed in the Hartford and New Haven papers.

JAS. S. BROOKS, Chairman. E. C. BIRDSEY, Secretary.

MAINE.—The Portland Argus gives returns from 121 towns. Dunlap is elected by an overwhelming majority. Seventeen towns in Waldo county give King an aggregate of only 39 votes; being an average of 21-2 per town. Dunlan's vote in the same towns is about 1500. It is useless to pursue this game any further. In the House of Representatives, about a third of the members elected, so far as ascertained, are anti-Jrckson. including John Holmes, of Alfred. Probably the proportions will be less in the parts of the State yet to be heard from .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Onto AND MICHIGAN -By the following paragraph, which we take from the Detroit Journal of the 17th inst. we are sorry to observe that the spirit of insubordination to the constituted authorities has not yet been fairly laid, on the border of Ohio and Michigan.

" RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES .- A report reached us yesterday, that fresh difficulties had broken out on our order which has proved more serious than any thing which has yet taken place. In an attempt on the part of the Michigan authorities to arrest and commit the judges, who had attempted to exercise unlawful jurisdiction, a skirmish ensued, in which fire arms were called into requisition, and the Sheriff of Monroe, Mr. Wood, who was not long since wounded with a knife in a similar affray, received a ball through the arm, from one of the rebels. We learn that Major Wing, of Monroe, immediately marched down a reinforcement of 100 men-and reports are current here, that our troops will again be called out."

FETHE subscribers, who reside in the county of Lunenburg, wish to employ for the ensuing year, a ed to teach the Latin and Greek languages teacher qualin and the usual English branches. Letters addressed to the subscribers, Macfarland's Post Office, Lunenburg, from any person desirous of such employment shall be attended to.

HARVIE HALCHETT,

JOFL BLACKWELL.



Richmond, Tuesday, Sept. 29. NORTH AND SOUTH.

We have received the Proceedings of the Great Meeting at Hartford. Among other resolutions, they adopt the following:
"Resolved, That the conduct of the Abolitionist Socie ties, in publishing and distributing, in the slave-holding States, in violation of their laws, Newspapers and pamphlets, the natural and obvious tendency of which, is to xeite insubordination and insurrection among the slaves. and expose the country to all the horrors of a service s highly censurable, and cannot fail of meeting the reprobation of every friend of his Country-Such proceedings, being a violation of the Spirit of the Constitutional Compact, are not more hostile to the peace of those States, more immediately affected by them, than

"Resolved, That we can see no good, but much evil from agitating the question of Slavery in any form, in the States not immediately interested, and that we should deprecate any action or proceeding by Congress, regarding Slavery in the District of Columbia; and theredisapprove of the Petition, which we understand is in circulation among the People of this State, to be presented to the next Congress, praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

dangerous to the general harmony and the preservation

"Resalted. That we regard the subject of Slavery in the United States, as solely a civil and political question and therefore cannot see the propriety of its being taken up by religious communities and treated as a moral or theological question; and for the same reason, have viewed with regret and decided disapprobation, the interference of some of the Clergy, and especially those of a Foreign Country, in a matter involving such momentous political principles, and such important social

The Grand Jury of the county of Oneida, in New York, have made the subsequent Presentment: "Whereas, as Grand Jurors, we think it our duty to express our views on all questions where the quiet and comfort of the people of our country is in question: And whereas, men from England, who have no interest in common with us, only to destroy our government and happiness, are overlooking the starvation of hundreds of their own countrymen and citizens in the public streets at home, and permitting thousands of white men to be and remain slaves, nay, more, bond slaves in the old world, without the slightest notice, attention or interference; and whereas, certain designing or misguided individuals in the Northern States have joined themselves with them, under the mistaken views of philanthropy, regardless of consequences, and in hostility to the plain tent and view of the Constitution of the United States, as is understood by every school-boy in our land, and are seeking or pretending to effect the immediate abolition of slavery, by the transmission of pictures and papers in to the Southern States, among the colored people, expressly to excite discontent among them, and destruc-

tion to our, and the only happy Government in the world Wherefore, Resolved, That in the view of this Grand Jury, those men who are getting up, and are the cause of getting up, and organizing Abolition Societies in the Northern States, for the purpose of printing pictures and inflammatory publications, and distributing the same in the Southern States by the public mail or otherwise, with a view of having them circulated among the blacks, are guilty of sedition, and of right ought to be punished: and that it is the duty of all our citizens who are friendly to the Constitution of the United States, and the future quiet and happiness of this people, to destroy all such publications whenever and wherever they may be

found. "Resolved, That the resolution of this Jury, with the preamble, be signed by the Foreman and Secretary, and published.

JNO. E. HINMAN, Forenan.

"L. Cozzess, Secretary.
The citizens of Thomaston and Warren, in Maine, held a meeting on the 19th, at which strong Resolutions were adopted in opposition to the measures of the Abeli-

The Jeffersonian of Portland, states the whole strength of the Functical Crew in that city. "At the late Elec-tion, they selected four condidates for Representatives to the Legislature, and four for the Senate, whose names were printed, forming a regular ticket. They appeared at the polls, and made exertions to east as large a vote for them as was in their power. A vote of eighty-four is the result of all their labors; and probably half of these were cast by colored citizens-thus showing the number of about forty of our white population, who manifest a de-termination to maintain their ground in the cause of Abolitionism. It is true, this does not prove that there are no more than forty individuals in this city, (other than colored persons,) who have signed the Constitution of the Abolition Society-but it does prove what we have before said, viz: that many have been induced to sign the Constitution of that Society, who did not at the time of doing it realize the dangerous tendency of its proceedings, and who will no longer follow the Abelitionists in their improper and unjustifiable interference with the rights of the South."

In fact, they are a contemptibly small fragment in all the Northern States-with infinitely more zeal than numbers-but by the means of presses, and their poisonous publications, capable of producing much mischief and great excitement in all the South.

What could be a more extraordinary political phenomenon, than the effecting of a dissolution of this Union. so dear to all sections of the country, by so contempti ble a minority of the Northern population! Our friends have the numbers, the talents, the force of public opinion, the political power, to put down these Funation They can do it—they seem to have the will to do it. They ought to do it—Will they not do it?

It appears to us, that the South ought to state to the North her wishes, her rights, her claims for justiceto do this firmly and frankly, but calmly, respectfully and affectionately—then to fly into no intemperate and irritating language, no harsh and precipitate measures on the part of her citizens-no Commercial and Sectional Convention at this moment-but in the mean time to adopt every measure of Police, which is calculated to protectourselves against Incendiary Publications, or insidious Emissaries. We think the Southern citizens, instead of flying into precipitate measures, had better wait till their respective Legislatures assemble—and let them take up the subject, and make a strong appeal to the Legislatures of our sister States-and if necessary, depute some of their most enlightened and dispassionate citizens, as Commissioners, to state our grievances, propose

arrangemen's, and appeal to them for co-operation. The North, on her part, can effect much through the exertions of her own citizens. Meetings may be universally held, and resolutions adopted, which without mooting any unnecessary or abstract propositions, can express their sympathy with our situation, their abhorrence of the Abolitionists, and their determination to stand by us. These Proceedings will communicate strength to our friends, strike an awe into our enemies, open the eyes of the Northern Clergy-and perhaps, by the mere force of public opinion, arrest the torrent which has been opened upon us.—If these efforts should fail, may not more efficient measures be then adopted by individual citizens-the Abolitionists be put under the ban of so-ciety-business with them suspended-every difficulty thrown in the way of their holding meetings and establishing presses-closing the Meeting-houses, and Courthouses, against their Missionaries -and in fact, closing up all the facilities of intercourse and action to those who are really the common enemies of the North and the South? Other means may probably be employed by individuals We waive for the present all discussion of a question, which some of the Southern writers are debating, viz: whether we have a right to demand Tappan and Thompson, & Co., as felons who have violated our laws, and fagitives from justice. We would not decide, nor act upon such a question, at present-but a writer in the N. Y. Eve. Pest has opened up a remedy, which he thinks is to be found in the existing laws of New York .-He says, "your correspondent has undertaken to inform the Southern People, 'as one having authority,' what they may expect, and what they may not expect, from the public sentiment and legislation of the North. His modest lead may be followed, for aught 1 know, though there are flattering indications, if one may judge from the proceedings of popular assemblies, of a disposition to enforce the principles of law and of good neighbourhood on this subject. He now hazards the opinion that a jury cannot be empannelled that would convict on the libels I have mentioned. A jury might be empannelled that certainly would not. But I have so much confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the great body of our citzens, as to believe that twelve of them impartially selected; and under the advice of an upright and enlightened judge, would convict any man as a libeller, who publishes incitement to disobey the laws of the landmuch more the writers who subvert there principles of duty, on which all law, and even the social fabrick itself rests. I unite in your correspondent's desire to see the question tried. It is hoped that the next Grand Jury for this city and county will take up the subject, and that our new District Attorney will show himself to be worthy of

But should all those measures fail in their effect, and the evil goes on to irritate the South and to disturb our peace, then we must lay the evil before the Legislatures of the North, and appeal to them for further laws to put down the Fanatics. This is the last, the sufficient resource, which the South has called upon the North to

It is obvious, that much discretion as well as firmness is necessary to preserve the Rights of the South, and the peace of the Confederacy. The question is a difficult one, in itself; but it is now become complicated with other interests and other feelings. Fanaticism is attempting to gain converts in the North, by exciting in every way odium against the South! Party is also more or less acmult. But in the large cities, they are unable to hold tive in that quarter-but it is much more strongly deve- any public meetings. The true ground taken, is, that

loped in the South, where the most insidious efforts are making by some of the Whig leaders to gain converts, by exciting resentment against the North. Some are seizing upon the excitement against the North to blast the Northern candidate, as they are pleased to christen him. Others, though happily inferior in point of numbers, are willing to sacrifice the Union itself to their factious de-Even if we were not thoroughly convinced of the intention of some of the ring leaders, yet the tendency of their measures is obviously to put the North and the South by the ears-to create a clamor in the one section. towards the other-to discourage the development of public opinion in the North, by misrepresenting the general sentiment of the South-and to produce irritation in the South, by misrepresenting the general sentiment of the North. The Abolition papers eagerly seize upon every harsh expression, which is dropped in the Southern papers, to irritate the North. The Factious papers in the South imitate their policy, by re echoing every harsh expression, which is dropped by the Abolition papers of the North. The acid is freely applied in both sections of the Union-the minds of some men have become soured-a little re-action is produced here and there. Now and then, the North is irritated by the preipitate plan of a Southern Convention-sometimes it is usulted by unnecessary and unjust imputations on the ntegrity and patriotism of her citizens-And sometimes by expressions undervaluing the blessings of the Union, and pointing obviously to dissolution—As when the Whig, for example, publishes a Communication from "A Southern Man"-containing the following ominous givings-out: By an immediate disunion of the slave and non-slaveholding States, I believe that all these great and desirable ends may be attained. From Maryland, South and West, around to Kentucky, we shall be able to constitute a Government of considerable permanency. Let all publie property be fairly distributed among the present Confederacy. A Southern Confederacy, embracing that part of the country aliuded to, will embedy every resource and advantage both as to soil, climate and water, that any nation can need; while it will be relieved from all he causes of vexations and partial legislation, which naw so seriously and frequently disturbs our harmony and happiness, and so often threatens to overthrow our

astitutions. We have before us, a series of extracts from the Northern and the Southern papers, going to show what an unkind feeling, the course of the Fanatic prints in the North, and the Factions prints in the South, is calculated to produce. We reserve these for future publication, if the Times should demand it. But we are happy to believe, that whatever little excitement they may have produced here or there, they do not express the general sentiment of either section of the Union. The ion papers, or the heated Essayists in any other Jourare not the true Exponents of the North. mals. great body of her People are calm, unimpassioned, unaffected by the occasional violence of the Southern papers, faithful to the Union, and firm in their attachment to the South. On the other hand, the violent language of one or two Southern papers-or the precipitate measures which are occasionally agitated, do not truly exress the general sentiment of the Southern People .-They too are faithful to the Union-firm in their ardent attachments-prepared at every hazard to vindicate their rights, and to defend their property and their lives, but willing to allow all reasonable notice, and every fair opportunity to the North to develope her feelings, and to adopt the necessary measures to redeem her pledges .-The South has planted her banner upon the ramparts. She cannot strike it-Nor will she be driven from it. It stands there firm, unshaken and irrresistible-But she will wait a reasonable time for the movements of the North. With this spirit affoat, we have every reason to tope, that the South will be saved from confusion, and he Union be preserved from dissolution.

Party spirit is mixing itself up with this knotty and igitating question-and the attempt ought to be own at once. In Georgia, the Whigs are actually election ering upon the strength of it. The addresses of Messrs. Beale and Gamble actually hold up Mr. Van Buren as a Candidate of the Abolitionists-as a Northern Candidate-us an enemy of the South. Thus, instead of all hands being piped to the deck to save the ship, we see cunning politicians availing themselves of tempest to share the spoils.

Among the various extracts with which the Northern and Southern papers are now teeming, we beg leave to select the following well-written, calm and summary Expose of the state of the Northern feeling. We are ndebted for it to the Charleston Courier:

" NEW YORK, Sept. 18. " To the Editors of the Charleston Courier-"The proceedings in Charleston, relative to the Post Office, have met here quite a favorable reception. That it is a gross fraud upon the Post Office, to transmit papers to persons who do not direct them, is fully recognised. But why any thing like entering the Post Co without authority, was resorted to, is not so clear .made before a magistrate, that papers, the circulation of which is illegal, had been received at the Post Office, he would have granted a search warrant, and seized them; and this would have been dignified and imposing. I hold, that the Postmaster, so soon as he discovers that seditious papers are in the mail, is in duty bound not to circulate them. If he does, it is probable he might be himself responsible. I can see no sort of diffi enlty in putting an entire stop to this nefarious attempt to introduce, clandestinely, what would be punishable if openly circulated. Were any resident to subscribe or authorize the transmission of such papers, he would be amenable to the law. The United States Mail is no shelter for illegal publications, any more than the army would be an asylum for a man who had been guilty of a breach of the peace. I can hardly describe the excited feelings of all the better sort of people here, at the audacity and unprincipled character of the small clan who are endeavoring to implicate the two sections of the Union in a quarrel to the palpable roin of both. can say with truth, that I have not met with any man of business or any intelligent man, who does not execrate the proceeding of the Abolitionists. The chief leaders of the emancipators are emissaries from England; whether they are sent by enthusiasts, or are political feelers, is not known. It is very clear that any thing calculated to cut off the great and growing relations of the North and South, would benefit England. But the whole scheme is as hopeless as it is unprincipled. The foreigners usually get a congregation of women and a few idle boys, and are hourly in danger of being torn to pieces by the grown men, who detest them. It is hardly necessary to say that the manufacturers and merchants of the North perfectly comprehend where their raw material comes from, and what would be the effect, if any disturbances at the South should raise the price o Cotton to them, while the English manufacturers might be partially compensated by importations from the East; and the merchant whose store is crowded with tustomers from the South and West, is not ignorant how they get the funds to pay for their purchases. The matter is well understood, and so sure as the fanatics carry their projects any farther, so sure the white people will make a St. Bartholomew affair of them. Indeed, the only real mis-chief they can do, is to excite the fury of the people here. so far to lead to acts of violence. There is no more prospect that these mad-men will ever seriously impair the rights of our citizens, than there is that Mormonism will supersede Christianity. Those who know nothing of the ficlings and opinions of the people at the North, are guilty of a great folly, and an act of gross injustice, to charge these efforts to disturb the South, to the peo of the North. They have nothing to do with it. great preaches are English emissaries, and the few Americans vio countenance them, no more represent the body of the people, than the convicts of the sessions do our own population. The abolitionists could not hold a public meeting with more safety in Charleston than in New York. It is a vile slander to implicate the North as a people, and springs from the same intemperate or interested zeal that directs all who boast of being thorough-goers. The question of emancipation is equally nteresting to the people here, in a pecuniary point of view, as with us, and the abolitionists have contrived to make it as much a question of feeling; for the project of amalgamation has roused the pride, and excited the indignation, especially of the laboring whites. The amalgamators proposed that the process should begin with the poor whites; the gentlemen and ladies declined the honor of opening the ball themselves. Now, if honest poor women have more pride upon one point than another, it is in relation to their children; and the thought of nursing little half negroes, and seeing their sons he ed at, and their daughters insulted as negroes, has made them furious, let alone their husbands; and the men are jealous to madness, so that I verily believe if so disgusting a match were made, except in high life, where, as matter of taste, it might be tolerated, the negro would be hung, and the woman pumped until she was cooled off effectually. In short, the mass of people here feel just as they do at the South, and no one of any influence pretends that under the Constitution, each State has not the most absolute right to protect herself, and that all this abolition stuff is not mere infatuation and avarice. The chief actors get well paid, by sponging ignorant fanatics, but chiefly women, whom they excite by the most absurd

falcahoods. "The summary proceedings at the West are viewed in their true light; as, in fact shooting an incendiary caught in the act of applying a torch to your dwellings. He who thus puts himself beyond the paie of the law, has no right to complain of any want of ceremony, if he is detected. But it is due to the character of the South, that the indignant feelings of the people should not lead them to confound accusation with guilt. In all times of public excitement, personal foes take advantage of the blindness of passion, to denounce their enemiestrusting to the zeal of the judges to condemn them on the most inconclusive testimony. The character of the State requires, that her escutcheon be stained by no such executions. Deliberation is not inconsistent with promptitude; and it is undiguified to be so precipitate as to commit a crime, in the hurry to inflict punishment. There is no fear of the result. The insignificance, the recklessness, and the well-understood illegality of the proceedings of the fanatics, has rendered them obnoxions to the people, and especially to the laboring poor who are insulted by the proposal to degrade them to the level of negroes. At Lynn, in Massachusetts, the celebrated Englishman, Thompson, escaped, literally sheltered by the petticoats of the women. At Worces ter, one of the most respectable gentlemen of the place, deliberately went up to an abolition preacher, and took

tempt of the Constitution, in any self-constituted society, to do so. These men are therefore looked upon as violators of the Constitution; and as the end of their schemes would be, to stop the growing of Cotton and Rice, and max black and white folks together, neither the interests nor feelings of the people can be excited in their favor. There is only one thing on which they build—they are desirous to identify themselves with the North; they talk of "we of the North," when in truth they are a small party, too small to call a faction, and their most zealous jack-cade is not even an adopted citizen, but a man whose allegiance is to his native England. The families feel, that if they can at the South make it be believed that they indicate public sentiment at the North, they will induce the Southern Editors to utter sweeping denunciations against every Northern man, and thus by exciting retaliations, at last alienate the people of the North from their fellow-countrymen at the South, and deaden that sympathy which now renders an attempt on its peace a common aggres "How far they will succeed in inducing, to any extent

to be seen. Certain it is, that the Abolitionists calcu-

late largely upon such aid. But if the South is wise, and whole it steraly maintains its rights, and repels every aggression, confines its denunciations to the actual offenders, and discriminates between its friends and coadjutors and its enemies-the full and abiding conviction which pervades the great mass of the people, that the plans of the Abolitionists are equally bloody, wicked, and at war with every principle of the Union-will nover permit them to suffer their plans to be carried any further than the stealthy and underhand circulation of the aloresaid Nichols, and the value and prospects of his incendiary writings. The Union is perfectly safe-the sure bond of direct and pulpable interest is enough, and the frequent and extensive intercourse which Steam-Boats and Rail-It ads produce, is fast wearing away all sectional antipathies, and making us one people. Steam is at last the strongest cement of the States. A man gets into a car, and State lines are passed like mile stones. He never regards them more than the boundaries of farms. The personal intercourse, too, satisfies both parties that they are fellow countrymen in language, in political principles, and in agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests. Business of every kind is carried on with wonderful activity-new resources are daily developed, and the happy influence of our institutions is first developing Those who croak of mobs and riots, see only the surface. The people are sovereign, and when their servants neglect some crying evil,-then his Majesty just puls on his boots and settles the matter him-Let us have no foreign institutions, where women are shot up, and ver they wont marry and become mo-thers and housekeepers. Let them have their front doors open on the street, and see and be seen by all persons, and they may keep school or pray as much and often as they please, and they will, at least, found, who do not pity and despise the ranting of the avoid the appearance of evil,' and we shall hear of no Convent riots. Let foreign emissaries and native hypocrites and visionaries, cease to recommend slaves to rebel and supersede the whites, and to urge decent white women to marry big Negroes, winter and summer. Let lanthropy has been magnified into unnecessary importhe base instigators of conflagration, rape and murder. ance by the fears of our Southern brothren. turn to some honest craft, and let their neighbors alone, and we shall hear no me of hanging men by sentence of Judge Lysen; and last, not least, let conning Bank Directors cease to issue paper which they cannot redeem and which the poor have worked for, and Baltimore mobs will no longer burn their splendid furniture and tear down their marble palaces. The people are rather rough, but they are honest.' LOWELL-Again!

"THE LOWELLINES .- The United States Telegraph, thus satis

factorily we think, accounts for the recent negroitish doings of the Lowell Labourers:

1 The secret of the overwhelming influence which the Abelition-P'The secret of the ever-weeling induced which the Aborton-ist have in Lowell, is easily explained. The clue is found in the exposition made by the Anti-Slavery Society at Portland, at its first es-tablishment, and which has been urged again and again at the various Abolition meetings; that is, that the whole difficulty and dispute about the Tarin arise from the existence of Slavery at the South, and that if the Slaves were made free, there would no longer be any obsta-cle to the establishment of such a Tariff as would be perfectly ac-ceptable to the capitalists and Workingmen of the North! Here lies the secret, the great secret, the real clue to all this rapid progress of Strange, that creatures having human reason can be so deped to

"Strange, that creatures having human reason can be so deped to their own rain! To be sure, abolish Southern Slavery and they could have just such a Tariff as they pleased; but it would be a hollow cheat; for, without Slavery in the South their manufactories must become worthess, whether protected by Tariff or not. We can tell there orators who talk about the contest between slave labor at the South, and free labor at the North—that it is like the mouth quarrelling with the hand for bearing food to it; without Slave labor at the South, the working men of the North would starve."

[Charleston Mercury, September 21.

We call attention to the article from a Lowell paper as evidence that the abolition mania is not confined to a few miserable financies, as some would have us believe. It is apparent that there are many at the North who do not take an active part with the abolition's, but yet are disposed to connive at time active. The N. Verk Evening Post, a paper which has an extensive circulation, has lately taken up the question warmly for the fanatics, and its recent conduct fully justifies the following language of the Charleston Courier respecting it."

the question warmly for the fanatics, and its recent conduct fully jus-tifies the following language of the Charleston Courier respecting it." [Pendleton (S. C.) Alesseager, leth tool.

"A Convention of Virginia Merchants would be held, we are as-sured, at short notice; but it is desirable that those of the whole South should act in concert—and we doubt not that they will. It South should act in concert—and we doubt not that they will. It will, therefore, require time, say three or four months, before a general Convention of such as is proposed, would assemble. In the meantime, the Propte, on whom every thing depends, will have time for action on their part. Their patriotism has been manifested hereabout, and we doud not in the whole South, with regard to the manufactures of Lowell. No man, no woman, will now buy or wear the m, or suffer their slaves to be disgraced by wearing them. That speaks a noble self-respect, and gives the assurance that they will do or suffer all that patriotism requires of them."—Richmond Whis.

But, let us be sure of our facts. All these denunciations are united.

tions are unjust. The Preamble, adopted by a majority of the Committee of Vigilance, (who were present,) has also denounced the alleged conduct of Lowell-But the allegation is incorrect, and therefore the denunciation unjust. If any man can doubt it, after reading the Extracts we have al ready laid before him, let him read the following Letter from a highly respectable gentleman, and the additional Extracts from the Lowell papers, and he cannot be a scep-

tic any longer:
TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER. "Lowell, Sept. 19, 1635.
"Gentlemen-I am exceedingly mortified to see the account of our anti-abolition meeting published in the Times, copied into your paper of the 8th inst., and treated as a serious matter by your correspondent. You may rest assured, that the account given of that meeting by the Times, is grossly and utterly false, and a libel upon the feelings and opinions of our people in re-

gard to the Abolitionists. "There are not one hundred voters, out of a population of more than sixteen thousand inhabitants, who fayor the cause of immediate abolition, or who are not decidedly opposed to Northern interference, in any conceivable shape, with the Southern domestic relations of servant and master. In fact, the Abolitionists do not number one in one hundred of the population of New England .- From the tenor of your remarks upon the subject, and from the tone of Southern papers generally, should think that the true character of the Abolition ists is still somewhat misunderstood among the people of the South. They are, then, generally speaking, the identical class of people, who at one time are engaged in sending missionaries to the East Indies and other remote regions, and dream of the "immediate conversion of the world." At another time they are collecting funds to "convert the Valley of the Mississippi,"-at another, to "stop the Sunday mails;" -and lastly, to emancipate your slaves. They are, for the most part, members what are denominated Evangelical Churches, though upon a division they would not constitute one in five of these church members. They have no political influence whatever-are for the most part Whigs; and though frequently roughly handled by the leaders of that party, vote their ticket almost in a body.

"I have sent you the Lowell Patriot, containing a correct account of our Anti-Abolition meeting. You will see by it, that our Resolutions go farther than those of any other place, and invite the attention of our Legislature to the subject.

"In conclusion, my dear sirs, permit me to say, that any threats from the South in regard to this subject, are held in the same estimation by our citizens that Northern threats would be, should be, and always have Northern threats would be, should be, and always have been, by the citizens of the Southern The contemptible character of the Lowell Times, and the insignificance of its Editors, is the only reason why its falsehoods were not contradicted. Will you, therefore, in order to promote the contemptible of the south of the camp and navy of the U.S., and that in deep monthly afforded—That if it was in such a case withheld, it would lead to a dissolution of mote that good understanding which should every where abound, set this matter right, and disabuse our Southern friends? There are four political papers published in this town, all decided Anti-Abolition. (From the Local Patriot of Sept. 18.)
ABOLITIONISM—THE TIMES, AND RICHMOND PAPERS.

We have been somewhat mortified and provoked, by seeing an article in the Richmond Enquirer of the 8th containing extracts from the account of the antiabolition meeting, held in the Town Hall, August 22, published in the Times of the 25th; and treating that account not only seriously, but as a subject of great importance. A bare statement of facts, in this case, will speedily set all right. The subject of immediate abolition was first started

here, we believe about three years since, by an orthodox preacher, by the name of Southmayd, who then edited a religious paper, called the Lowell Observer. Said South mayd was a miserable scoundrel,-was finall; expelled from the Church-went to New York, got up a penny paper, cleared out from there, as is rumored, to Texas. The paper went into the hands of another orthodox

Clergyman by the name of Rand, who conducted it with some ability for a few months; but was obliged to give it up, for want of paying customers. He has since travel-led as an Abolition Lecturer—and the last we heard of him, he attended an appointment at York, Maine, where he was met, and cheered by the sight of the bare walis, and emply seats. The rise, progress, and prospects of Anti-Slavery in Lowell are faithfully delineated in the following para-

graphs from the Lowell Courier of the 15th inst. (Here follows the article from the Lowell Courien, published in the last Enquirer.)
In addition to the above, it may not be improper give a brief history of the "Lowell Times"

It is a little recekly 8 by 10 inch concern, published by Saint Jim Win(d)gate, a beardless feminine youth, about fifteen years of age, and edited by "Nichols & Wingate." ichols is a smooth-faced lad, a few weeks older than Wingate, but still in his "teens," and as innocent of a beard "as a child unborn." The said Wingate was cowskinned, or caned, we are not certain which, a month or two ago, in Central Street, by that prince of dandies, "G. W. Dixon," alias "Zip Coon;" and Nichols is understood to have escaped, only because the said Zip could not ments!"

as no State could, by its legislative action, and as the United States cannot touch the question, it is a conand have lived, during the summer, upon "bread and molasses," and other light food, such as children can easily digest. Nichols is a Grahamite, in principle, and commenced his career in this town by offering to lecture boys on propagation, at 25 cents a head.

informed by the Publishers of the Lowell Courier, Messrs. Huntress & Knowlton, that Wingate, after being trusted to a considerable amount, proposed to purchase of them, several menths since, a lot but either not being able to produce the needful, or wil ling to make a satisfactory bargain, the said type took occasion, between the light of two days, to put into practical operation, the principles of immediate and uncondi-tional abolition. Missing several founts of type, and presuming they might have secreted themselves in the price of the Times, they sent one of their hands to examine the premises, when sure enough the types were found fast asleep under the bed occupied by the aforesaid Win gate.

The abduction was confessed, and the necessity of the case pleaded in extenuation. But the type were or-dered back into the service of their rightful masters, who do not hesitate to call the act of carrying awaystuding; and to declare it to be their belief, that the said Wingate has entered their office, by means of false any such co-operation from the Southern Editors, is yet keys, at sundry times; and that they made him acknowledge that he "took the type" in question.

The Times is indebted for what little circulation it has obtained, to its ranting about Catholies, and to its being a kind of "common sewer," to let off the filth of the town It is true that it has obtained a triffing support from a few of the abolitionists, through the influence of a supernumerary broken down preacher, who perambulates one streets, cane in hand, and expatiates upon the tulents of

These beardless little rogues, a couple of weeks since, asked "Why our Post Mister desired people, who went to the Office for their papers in the middle of the week, to call on Sunday," &c. We might ask with much more and what became of the provisions and fruit carried off; We might ask, two, whether certain types could not answer the question? But we forbear. In conclusion, we assure the people of the South, that

the only reason the misrepresentations of the Times were suffered to pass without a contradiction, by the papers here, is the perfect insignificance of the little fellows, who conduct it. One of them, it is true, "for one so young," has some talent in stringing together laise hoods; but he has not a particle of discretion, and knows no more about the affairs of the nation, than the guose, whose quill he writes with. Out of 8 hundred voters of the Administration party

in this town, there are not 8 abolitionists; and out of y hundred Whig voters there are not one hundred—and out children who conduct the Times There are indeed very few immediate abolitionists in

the N England States; and they are generally religious, The people of Lowell are neither fanatics, nor so ignorant as the Richmond papers seem to imagine, judging

from the comments upon the article they copied from the Times. And we assure them, that the South cannot apneal in vain to our sense of justice; but their own to soms must tell them that the sons of the Pilgrims will never consent to listen to threats. All we ask, is, that the friends of the Union, and of State Rights in the South , will place the same confidence in our motives, and future course, that they ask us to place in theirs. (From the Lowell Courier.) It has been said that 'a great book is a great evil

The experience of this town demonstrates that a small newspaper may be an evil about as great. It has long been a matter of common remark and common complaint that Lowell is in a peculiar manner infested with a swarm of catch-penny publications, which under various titles are constantly thrust into the faces of the strangers within our gates' by impudent boys, who bey hem for retail. The vermin who get up these humorous and satirical papers, mostly on local subjects, are incapable, where they are known, of doing any serious mischief. The nuisance is vexatious enough, but not by any means dangerous in its local operation. But where, in the course of their exchanges, they travel abroad, their power and tendency to do mischief is almost indefinitely enlarged.

It is hardly possible to imagine any misrepresentation more gress, or any falsehood more absolutely wild and than the assertion that the Abolitionists have not crazy only the majority here, in this town, but have recently carried all before them! And yet one of these nuisances (which here was not thought worthy of notice, and hardly of perusal,) has so reported the proceedings of our recent public meeting on the public of sharely, as to have created the impression in Virginia, that the Abolitionists would not permit it to be held, but actually, and in the most violent and outrageous manner, put it down. Misled in this, the Virginia papers proclaim the case of Lowell as an instance of the "power of the fanaties," as demonstrating the necessity of action on the part of the South, and as a very strong and alarming case of the inefficiency of all conservative action at the North. Itis painful to find so gross a falsehood has obtained so much

currency abroad—at home, it needs no referation.

If the abolitionists can be in all parts of the country as effectualy outvoted and subdued as they are here-if their doctrines and schemes are as generally odious to other places as to this, the South has rothing to fear. The irginia papers could hardly give utterance to a more insulting reproach against the abolitionists of this neighborhood, than to say that the Lowell Times is their press. The inconsiderate boys and impudent yagabods who are guilty of publishing and composing this flood of falsehood and libels which are constantly hawked above our streets, may perhaps be surprised as well as gratified to hear of their wide circulation and extensive mis-

MR. NICHOLAS.

Yesterday's Whig carps, as its vocation is, at a remark which was made by P. N. Nicholas, Esq., in the Com-mittee of Vigilance, on Thursday last. This gentleman is the author of the able and conclusive Substitute which was submitted to the Committee, and is published in this day's paper. The Substitute speaks for itself-It marks out with a pencil of light the course which the South ought to take at this eventful crisis. It opposes the scheme, as an immediate remedy, which the Wing has been urging with so much anxiety for two weeks past How then could Mr. Nicholas expect to oscape its stree tures or its censures? After all, what does Mr. Nicholas say ?--

The following is the substance of the Remarks made by Mr. Nicholas, as we understood them-referred t by the Whig :That persons were too much in the habit of speaking

dightingly as to the importance of the Union-That was vitally important to all the States-That to the Southern States, it was important, not only for reason applicable to all the States, but on the question of see rity as to the slaves-That the person who did not hig value the Union, must know little of history, a have a slight knowledge of human nature-That in c of a dissolution of the Union, these States would me probably be divided into three separate confederacie the North the South and the West-That the evitable consequence of such division, would be, foster a spirit of rivalry and collision between the border States, which must inevitably lead to war-That in case danger should ever result from se vile war, the Southern confederacy, which contains the slave population, would have to rely on the own resources exclusively-That whilst the Unilasted, and friendly feeling was preserved between U. States, in the event of insurrection, he believed th thousands from our sister States would come to our and That the Constitution having provided that the General Government was bound to aid in repelling invasions suppressing insurrections, we had a right to call for the the Union. In illustration of this argument, he met tioned that during the Southampton insurrection. Company of United States troops was one of the fi military companies which reached the scene of danger He gave no intimation that the State of Virginia not fully competent to repress an insurrection of Slaves within her borders .- His whole argument we to shew that the existence of the Union, afforded a strong

additional security to the South. It is inconceivable how this argument can b posed incompatible with loyalty to the South, or the pride of country which every Virginian should feel, which we are confident no man feels more strongly the Philip Norborne Nicholas.

We have no time or space to notice this morning Whig, touching Mr. Leigh, or the coarse and finest Letter of Virginius in the Telegraph, addressed to och selves .- This is the same man who canted once before in the same vehicle-so little to his own honor, and the edification of all readers of taste.

A Good Example!-The "Martinsburg Republican publishes a Notice to the Democratic Republicans Berkeley to meet on the 29th, for the purpose of holding a meeting to appoint Delegates to attend the Legislati Convention in Richmond, to nominate an Elector Ticket. We trust that this Example will be follow by every county and city, whose Delegates are opport

to the Administration. Et tu Bruta !- The last No. of the Paul Pry is de cated to our Humble selves. The Lady has turned somerset in politics-and we have unfortunately lost favor! We are now satisfied, that Mr. Van Buren c not be the arch magician, which he has been represe ed-or, he never would have lost the favor of so fascing ing a Lady and so distinguished a Politician. Royall had the Presidency, as it were, at the point her pen; and yet he was so blind as not to seek her sol port! He deserves to lose the office for his want of

The Salem Advertiser pronounces a high compl on the letter of Mr. Poindexter P. Smith, of Buckin ham-"How noble, manly, and patriotic are its